

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

A N D

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1782.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, March 6, 1782.

ON MOTION,

The Bill, intitled "An Act for settling and adjusting the depreciation accounts of sundry officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled," was taken up for a second reading, and the same being read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for settling and adjusting the depreciation accounts of sundry officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolve of the tenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did recommend to the several States in the words following; to wit, "Resolved, That when Congress shall be furnished with proper documents to liquidate the depreciation of the continental bills of credit, they will, as soon thereafter as the state of the public finances will admit, make good to the line of the army, and the independent corps thereof, the deficiency of their original pay, occasioned by such depreciation; and that the money and articles heretofore paid or furnished, or hereafter to be paid or furnished by Congress or the States, or any of them, as for pay, subsistence, or to compensate for deficiencies, shall be deemed as advanced on account, until such liquidation as aforesaid shall be adjusted; it being the determination of Congress, that all the troops serving in the continental army shall be placed on an equal footing: Provided, That no person shall have any benefit of this resolution, except such as were engaged during the war or for three years, and are now in service, or shall hereafter engage during the war."

And by their resolve of the twentieth of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, it is ordered and recommended to the several States in the words following; that is to say, "Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to settle and discharge, on account of the United States, the depreciation of pay of such officers in the late general hospital as are inhabitants of or belong to their respective States, who resigned their appointments after the tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, or became supernumerary by the new arrangement in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty."

Therefore, in compliance with the resolves of Congress aforesaid, Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States, in the line of this State, engaged to serve for three years or during the war, who were citizens of this State at the time of their entering into the service of the United States, whose time of enlistment expired, or who were honourably discharged since the said tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and all Physicians, and Surgeons and Surgeons Mates of the line of the army, or belonging to the general hospital, who are citizens of this State, and who have resigned their appointments since the said tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, or who became supernumerary by the arrangement of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and were not otherwise provided for by law, and no other persons whatever, shall be and are hereby entitled to have their depreciation accounts adjusted and settled, making deduction therefrom of all enlargement of pay, subsistence money, State stores, or other allowance, in lieu of loss occasioned by the depreciation of their original pay.

AND WHEREAS it appears by the resolves of Congress of March fifteenth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, February ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and October third, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, that all detached corps, not originally of the line of the army, shall be credited to the States to which they respectively do belong, or were citizens of, at the time of their entering into the service, and shall be provided for by the said States respectively, as those of equal rank in the line of the army:

Therefore, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the artillery artificers, or other detached corps, who were citizens of this State at the time of their entering into the service of the United States, in any of the said corps or artillery artificers, and who were enlisted to serve for three years or during the war, and who were in actual service on the said tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and who have continued in the said service to this time, or were honourably discharged since the said tenth day of April, shall be and hereby are entitled to have their depreciation accounts settled and adjusted, agreeable to the principles contained in the foregoing section.

AND WHEREAS by a resolve of Congress, dated the twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, the regiment of artillery artificers at Carlisle are reduced to two companies, under the command of Captains Wyly and Jordan, and agreeable to the resolves of Congress mentioned in the foregoing section the said corps of artillery artificers are annexed to the line of this State:

Therefore, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corps of artillery artificers, under the command of the said Captains Wyly and Jordan, shall be and hereby are annexed to the line of this State; and such of them as at the time of entering into the service were citizens of this State shall be entitled to all the benefits, emoluments and advantages granted, or proposed to be granted in future to officers of equal rank or privates in the said line, any law to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1782.

ON MOTION,

The Bill, intitled "An Act for incorporating the Presbyterian Church in the township of Warwick, in the county of Bucks," was taken up for a second reading, and the same being read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for incorporating the Presbyterian Church in the township of Warwick, in the county of Bucks.

SECT. 1. **W**HEREAS the Minister, Elders and Members of the Presbyterian Church in the township of Warwick, in the county of Bucks, have prayed that their said Church may be incorporated, and by law enabled, as a body corporate and politic, to receive and hold such charitable donations and bequests as may from time to time be made to their society, and vested with such powers and privileges as are enjoyed by the other religious societies who are incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania.

SECT. 2. **AND** WHEREAS it is just and right, and also agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution, that the prayer of their said petition be granted:

SECT. 3. **Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Richard Walker, Benjamin Snodgrass, William Scott, William Long, Nathan McKimsey, Giles Craven, William Walker, John Carr, Joseph Hart, and their successors, duly elected and appointed, in such manner and form as herein after is directed, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a Corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever by the name, stile and title of The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Warwick Township, in the said county of Bucks.**

SECT. 4. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, shall for ever hereafter be persons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed to the said Presbyterian Church in Warwick township, and county aforesaid, or to the religious congregation worshipping therein, now under the pastoral charge and care of the reverend Nathaniel Irwin, or to any other person or persons to their use, or in trust for them, and the same lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments are hereby vested and established in the said Corporation, and their successors, for ever, according to their original use and intention. And the said Corporation, and their successors, are hereby declared to be seized and possessed of such estate and estates therein, as in and by the respective grants, bargains, sales, enfeoffments, releases, devises or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited or expressed; as also that the said Corporation, and their successors aforesaid, at all times hereafter shall be capable and able to purchase, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy in fee simple, or of any lesser estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, release, confirmation or devise of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable and able to make the same; and further, that the said Corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be given or bequeathed to them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make a bequest or gift thereof; such money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchase or purchases of lands, tenements, messuages, houses, rents, annuities or hereditaments, to them and their successors for ever; or monies lent on interest, or otherwise disposed of according to the intention of the donors.**

SECT. 5. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the rents, profits and interest of the said real and personal estate of said Church and Corporation shall, by the said Trustees, and their successors from time to time, be applied for the maintenance and support of the pastor or pastors of the said Church, for salaries to their clerk and sexton, in the maintenance and support of a school, and in repairing and maintaining their lot and house of public worship, burial ground, parsonage house or houses, school-house or houses, and other tenements which now do, or hereafter shall belong to the said Church and Corporation.**

SECT. 6. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if hereafter the building for public worship, or any other tenement belonging to the said Church and Corporation, shall be burnt, endamaged, or otherwise rendered unfit for use, or if hereafter the said house of public worship shall appear to be too small to accommodate the congregation, whereby it shall become necessary to rebuild or repair the same, that then and in such case it may be lawful for the said Corporation, and their successors, to make sale, or otherwise dispose of any part or parcel of said real or personal estate, other than the site of the house of public worship, burial ground or grounds, parsonage house or houses, school-house or houses, for the purposes aforesaid, and not otherwise.**

SECT. 7. **Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the disposal and application of the public monies of the said Corporation, or in the making sale or disposition of any part or parcel of the real or personal estate of the said Corporation, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and public intimation of a meeting of the members of said Church being given as hereinafter is directed, the consent and concurrence of the major part of the regular members of said Church then met, and qualified as hereinafter is directed, shall be had and obtained; and the votes hereinafter directed to be taken shall be by ballot; and also that the said Trustees, in like manner qualified, shall be admitted to vote therein as members of said Church.**

SECT. 8. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, and their successors, shall not by deed, fine, or recovery, or by any other ways or means, grant, alien or otherwise dispose of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments, in them or their successors vested, or hereafter to be**

vested, nor charge nor incur the same to any person or persons whatsoever, except as herein before is excepted.

SECT. 9. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, and their successors, or the majority of any five of them met, from time to time, after public intimation given the preceding Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, from the pulpit of the said Church, immediately after divine service, before the congregation is dismissed, or after regular notice in writing left at the house of each Trustee, and the particular business having been mentioned at least one meeting before, be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make rules and bye-laws, and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and support of the secular affairs of the said Church.**

SECT. 10. **Provided always, That the said bye-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered into a Church book to be kept for that purpose; and also that the said Trustees and their successors, by plurality of votes of any five or more of them met as aforesaid, after such intimation or notice as aforesaid, be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to elect and appoint from among themselves a President, and also to elect and appoint from among themselves or others, a Treasurer and Secretary, and the same President, Treasurer and Secretary, or any of them, at their pleasure, to remove, change, alter or continue, as to them, or a majority of any five of them or more so met as aforesaid, from time to time, shall seem to be most for the benefit of the said Church and Corporation.**

SECT. 11. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, shall have full power and authority to make, have and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure.**

SECT. 12. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, by the name of The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Warwick township, in Bucks county aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue or be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, in all and all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they may be, and all and every matter and thing therein, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth may or can do.**

SECT. 13. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation shall always consist of nine members, called and known by the name of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the township of Warwick, in the county of Bucks;" and the said members shall at all times hereafter be chosen by ballot, by a majority of such members met together of the said Church or congregation as shall have been enrolled in the aforesaid book, as stated worshippers with the said Church, for not less than the space of one year, and shall have paid one year's pew-rent, or other annual sum of money, not less than Ten Shillings, for the support of the pastor or pastors, and other officers of the said Church, their house and lot of public worship, and other lots and tenements belonging to the said Church and Corporation, and towards the other necessary expenses of the said Church, and shall not at any time of voting be more than one half year behind or in arrears for the same.**

SECT. 14. **Provided always, That the pastor or pastors of the said Church, for the time being, shall be intitled to vote equally with any member of the said Church or congregation.**

SECT. 15. **And provided also, That all and every person or persons, qualified as aforesaid to vote and elect, shall and may be capable and able to be elected a Trustee aforesaid, except in case of the said Church having two pastors, and one of them only to be eligible at the same time.**

SECT. 16. **And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Richard Walker, Benjamin Snodgrass, William Scott, William Long, Nathan McKimsey, Giles Craven, William Walker, John Carr, Joseph Hart, the first and present Trustees hereby incorporated, shall be and continue Trustees aforesaid until they be removed in manner following; that is to say, one third part in number of the Trustees aforesaid, being the third part herein first named and appointed, shall cease and discontinue, and their appointment determine on the second Monday in the month of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; upon which day a new election shall be had and held of so many others in their stead and place, by a majority of the persons met and qualified agreeable to the purport, true intent and meaning of this act, to vote and elect as aforesaid; and on the second Monday in the month of May in the year following, the second and third part in number of the said Trustees herein named shall in like manner cease and discontinue, and their appointment determine, and a new election be had and held in like manner as herein before is directed; and that in the same manner, and by the like mode of rotation, one third part in number of the said Trustees shall cease, discontinue, and their appointment determine, and a new election of said third part be had and held in manner aforesaid, and on the second Monday in the month of May in every year for ever, so that no person or persons shall be or continue a Trustee or Trustees of said Church for any longer time than three years together, without being re-elected.**

SECT. 17. **Provided always, That the persons belonging to the said Church, who are in and by this act authorized and empowered to elect, shall and may be at liberty to re-elect any one or more of the said Trustees whose times shall have expired on the day of the annual election, whenever and so often as they shall think fit.**

SECT. 18. **Provided also, That whenever any vacancy happens by the death, refusal to serve, or removal of any one or more of the Trustees aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of this act, an election shall be had of some fit person or persons, in his or their place and stead so dying, refusing or removing, as soon as**

conveniently can be done; and that the person or persons so elected shall be, remain and continue as a Trustee or Trustees aforesaid, so long without a new election, as the person or persons, in whose place and stead he or they shall have been so elected as aforesaid, would or might have remained and continued, and no longer; and that in all cases of a vacancy happening by the means in this act last mentioned, the remaining Trustees shall be empowered to call a meeting of the electors for supplying the said vacancy, such meeting to be notified and published, in like manner as herein before directed and appointed for notifying and publishing the meeting of the Trustees.

SECT. 19. Provided always, And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the clear yearly value or income of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real estate of the said Corporation, shall not exceed the sum of One Thousand Pounds, lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania, to be taken and esteemed exclusive of the monies arising from the letting of the pews, and the contributions belonging to the said Church, and also exclusive of the monies arising from the opening the ground or burials; which said money shall be received by the said Trustees, and disposed of by them in the manner herein before directed, pursuant to the votes of the members of the said Church, duly qualified to vote and elect as aforesaid.

RICHMOND, March 9.

A few days ago arrived here Lieut. Col. Lee, from the Southern army, which he left on the 13th of February, and informs, That General Greene, with the main body of the army, continued in a position north of Pon-pon river, within four miles of Jacksonburgh; the light troops were stationed on the South side of Ashley river, in the vicinity of Dorchester: That the British army remained in their fortified camp at the Quarter-house, preserving posts on James-Island and Haddrell's Point: That Brigadier General Marian, with the militia and corps of State troops, was on the north side of the Cooper river, for the protection of the inhabitants of that district: That the operating force of the two armies were nearly equal, including irregulars, no reinforcements having arrived at Charleston, though very powerful bodies of troops were expected in the course of the ensuing month: That desertion prevailed in an uncommon degree in the royal army, the spirit of disaffection was subsiding daily, and the unfortunate inhabitants who had been deluded by the arts of the enemy to oppose their country were throwing themselves on the mercy of government: That the warmest friendship subsisted between the citizens and the army, and the hardships of service were mitigated by the constant and affectionate civility of the inhabitants; and the American troop preserved a perfect fidelity, notwithstanding a complication of wants: That Commissioners were appointed by the Generals Greene and Leslie, to meet on the 20th of February for the renovation of the cartel, &c. and the mode of warfare was totally changed, humanity having taken place of barbarity, and civility of rudeness: That Lieutenant Col. Thomson, late Secretary to Lord Germaine, had taken command of the British cavalry: That General Wayne had confined the enemy's forces in the State of Georgia to the town of Savanna: And that Col. White, at the head of his regiment of cavalry, had routed a body of Indians, making eighteen prisoners, and taken one hundred horses, with other booty.

Lieut. Col. Laurens has succeeded Lieut. Col. Lee in the command of the light troops; and Lieut. Col. Harmer is appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the Southern army during the absence of Col. Williams, who is on his return to Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

The MERCHANTS and TRADERS of this City are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, at Twelve o'clock, THIS DAY, upon Business of the utmost consequence to the Trade of the State.

IN C O U N C I L,

Philadelphia, March 12, 1782.

THE prayer of the petitioners against the election of a Councillor for the county of Philadelphia was read, and the Council having investigated and considered the charges alleged in support of their petition, the question was put "shall the election of a Councillor for the county of Philadelphia be set aside, and a new election be ordered?" and carried in the negative.

Extra from the Minutes.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

CAPITULATION of the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, between his excellency the count de GRASSE, commander of his most christian majesty's naval forces, and his excellency the marquis de BOUILLE, governor general of the French windward islands in America, and his excellency THOMAS S. IRLEY, esq; a major general in his Britannic majesty's army and governor of the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis and THOMAS FRASER, esq; brigadier general, commanding the troops on Brimstone-hill.

Art. 1. THE governor, the commander of the troops, the Regular officers and soldiers, the officers and privates of militia, shall march thro' the Breach on the fort of Brimstone-hill with all the honours of war; with drums beating, colours flying, one mortar, two brass field pieces, ten rounds each, arms and baggage, and then lay down their arms at a place appointed the officers excepted.

Art. 2. The Regular troops shall be prisoners of war, and sent to England in safe and good vessels which shall be furnished with provisions for the voyage; but they shall not serve against the king of France until they shall be exchanged.

The officers are permitted to reside in any of the islands upon their parole.

The militia and armed negroes shall return to their respective homes.

Art. 3. The inhabitants or their attorneys shall be obliged to take the oaths of fidelity to the king of France within the space of one month, before the governor of the said islands, and those who are prevented from it by sickness or otherwise shall obtain a delay.

Art. 4. They shall observe an exact neutrality and shall not be compelled to take arms against his Britannic majesty or any other power.

They are at liberty to retain their arms for the internal police and better subjection of their negroes; but they are to make a return of them to the justice of the peace, who shall be responsible for any bad use that may be made of them, contrary to the tenor of the present capitulation.

Art. 5. They shall enjoy, until the peace, their laws, customs and ordinances, justice shall be administered by the same persons who are actually in office—all expen-

ces attending the administration of justice, shall be defrayed by the colony.

Art. 6. The court of Chancery shall be held by the council of the island and in the same form as hitherto, and all appeals from the said court shall be made to his most christian majesty in council.

Art. 7. The inhabitants and clergy shall be supported in the possession of their estates and properties of whatsoever nature and denomination, and in their privileges, rites, titles, honours and exemptions, and in the profession of their religion, and the ministers in the enjoyment of their livings.

The absentees and those who are in the service of his Britannic majesty shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their estates and properties, which shall be managed by their attorneys.

The inhabitants may sell their estates and possessions to whom they shall think proper—and they are at liberty to send their children to England to be educated and from whence they may return when they judge proper.

Art. 8. The inhabitants shall pay monthly, into the hands of the treasurer of the troops, in lieu of all taxes, the value of two thirds of the duties that the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis pay to the king of Great Britain, which shall be estimated according to the valuation of the revenues made in the year 1781, and which shall serve as a basis.

Art. 9. The slaves which may have been taken during the siege shall be religiously restored; and they may also be reclaimed in any of the French windward or leeward islands.

Art. 10. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish the troops with quarters, except in extraordinary cases; but they are to be lodged at the expence of the king, or in houses belonging to the crown.

Art. 11. In cases where the king's business may require negroes to work, they shall be furnished by the inhabitants of the said islands, to the number of 500; but they shall be paid at the rate of two bits per day each, and victualled at the expence of the king.

Art. 12. The vessels and droghers belonging to the inhabitants at the capitulation shall be restored entire to their owners.

The vessels which the said inhabitants expect from the ports of England, or from any of his Britannic majesty's possessions, shall be received in the said colonies during the space of six months, and they may load them to return under neutral colours, even for the ports of Great Britain, with the particular permission of the governor; and if any of the vessels expected should stop at any of the English islands, the governor shall be authorized to grant permission for them to come to either of the said islands.

Art. 13. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of commerce granted to the subjects of his Most Christian majesty, throughout all the extent of his dominions.

Art. 14. Whatever may have been furnished for the French army during the siege and to this day, by the said islands, and the losses that the inhabitants have sustained by the burning of plantations, and by every other means, shall be estimated by a meeting of the inhabitants, and the amount shall be equally borne by the two islands, under the head of contribution or indemnity for the expences of the war, but in such a manner that this article shall not diminish the taxes above mentioned, which are to take place from the date of the capitulation; but the assembly of the inhabitants may apply to it the arrears of the general taxes which remain in their hands at the date of the capitulation.

Art. 15. The sailors of merchant ships, those of privateers and other individuals, who have no property in the said islands, shall depart from the same in the space of six weeks, if they are not employed in droghers, or avowed by two proprietors, who will answer for them, and means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands.

Art. 16. The general of the French troops shall be put in possession of all the artillery, all the effects depending on the said colonies belonging to his Britannic majesty: all powder, arms, ammunition and king's vessels, shall be given to the commander of the French troops, and an inventory of them presented to the governor.

Art. 17. Out of respect to the courage and determined conduct of generals Shirley and Fraser, we consent, that they shall not be considered as prisoners of war; but the former may return to his government of Antigua and the latter continue in the service of his country: being happy to testify this mark of our particular esteem for these brave officers.

At St. Christopher, the 12th of Feb. 1782.

Le Marquis de BOUILLE,

THOMAS SHIRLEY,

Governor and major-general

of his majesty's army,

THOMAS FRASER,

Brigadier-general.

It is moreover covenanted that the inhabitants of these islands, with the permission of the governor, may export their merchandise in neutral vessels for all the ports of Europe and America.

Le M. de BOUILLE,

THOMAS SHIRLEY,

THOMAS FRASER,

BASSETTERRE (St. Christopher) February 19.

The marquis Bouille has been pleased to order the editor to carry on the printing business as usual, and to insert what he may deem proper, except against the king of France: The public are therefore informed that this Gazette will continue to be published, under the present form, every Tuesday and Friday.

An account of the invasion of this island and of the different engagements will be published as soon as the particulars can be carefully collected.

The unremitted attention, the mildness and humanity with which we are treated by the marquis de Bouille, count Dillon, count Flechin, captain Nolan, and by the French officers in general, deserve our warmest acknowledgments.

Count Dillon is appointed governor of this island, and monsieur Fraine, lieutenant governor, the former is to embark on a grand expedition; the latter is a gentleman of an amiable character, and is to continue with us; captain Nolan is to remain in Basseterre.

An English fleet of ten sail of the line, 5 frigates, the trade, and some transports have certainly arrived

at Barbadoes: The Victory of 110 guns, and Queen of 98, are two of the above squadron.

Six sail of the line and a number of transports, have arrived at Martinique, and two sail of the line which were separated from them have joined the count de Grasse.

It is said that admiral Hood in his way to Antigua, fell in with four Spanish line of battle ships, and has captured them.

On the 13th of March, 1782, the following resolution was entered into by the honourable the supreme executive council of this state, on the late contested election for councillor, for the county of Philadelphia, viz.

Moved, that the board doth now proceed to consider separately, such of the specific charges as have been deemed to be supported by evidence, in order to determine how far each of them doth, or ought not to invalidate the election of councillor, for the county of Philadelphia; and the motion being seconded, the question was put and carried in the affirmative.

To which the following is the dissent of the minority members, viz.

WE DISSENT,

1st. BECAUSE the specific charges deemed by council to be supported by evidence, doth not exhibit a true and full state of the testimony. Many of the most important facts that were admitted or incontestably proved, do not appear in the specific charges as they are found. No notice is taken of the general orders given by the commander of the militia.

It is in clear proof that the tickets were formed by the officers without the consent of the privates; that they were distributed by the officers to the privates, only on the morning of the election, or even after that time. That the militia in general had no opportunity of consulting such friends as they might have chose to consult, with regard to the propriety or impropriety of the tickets put into their hands, that the greatest part of the militia that voted, voted under the orders given by general Lacy. None of these facts though incontestable, and most material, are to be found in the specific charges that are voted to be supported. Are such facts to be disregarded and passed over in contemptuous silence, are they to have no influence on the deliberations and decision of council upon this election? Are we to view the whole TRUTH, or are we to shut our eyes against the clearest and most essential parts of the testimony? The validity or invalidity of the election must depend on the facts compared with the law, and not on a specification of them in a set of articles. Council ought to determine on the merits of the election. The election may be void, though not a single charge were supported.

2d. Because to consider the specific charges SEPARATELY, in order to determine how far each of them doth or ought to invalidate the election, is to divide, and by dividing to weaken the force of the charges, and (which is of much more consequence) of the evidence. This matter comes before council, on a petition to set the election aside, and to order a new one to be made. The final result of the proceedings of council must be either to set it aside or to establish it, such previous steps ought to be taken as will lead naturally and directly to this final result. It ought to be the JOINT result of ALL the material facts, which may be very different from the separate effects of detached parts of them. The election cannot be properly considered without a COLLECTED and COMPREHENSIVE view of all the circumstances, which could have any operation on its NECESSARY and ESSENTIAL properties; the necessary and essential properties of an election in this commonwealth are, "that it be free," "that it be voluntary," "that it be by ballot." If any of these qualities, much more if all of them be wanting; the election has not the CHARACTER, and therefore is not entitled to the NAME of a constitutional election. No election is KNOWN to the constitution that is not possessed of the foregoing essential properties. Before council ought to establish this election they ought to find it to be such an one as is KNOWN to the constitution. In other words they ought to find, "that it has been free, and voluntary, and by ballot." This therefore we conceive would be the natural, and proper question to lead council to the final result of their proceedings: For a determination of this question, must naturally, and necessarily determine the only remaining one, whether the election ought to be set aside or established.

3d. Because as we conceive the method adopted by this resolution precludes council from giving a clear, and unambiguous vote on the merits of the election. We are fully satisfied in our judgements, that the facts proved before us render the election UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and VOID, they shew in our opinion that it was neither voluntary, nor free. It was not voluntary, because the orders were, that the officers might grant the soldiery permission to return home AFTER they had SEVERALLY voted AND NOT BEFORE, and the greatest part of them voted under those orders. They were evidently UNDER RESTRAINT. We think the restraint was illegal, and if it was so, it was DURESS OF IMPRISONMENT, for the confinement of the person in ANYWISE is an IMPRISONMENT; and the law so much discourages UNLAWFUL confinement, that if a man is under duress of imprisonment, which means A COMPULSION BY ANY ILLEGAL RESTRAINT OF LIBERTY, until he feels a bond or the like, he may allege this duress and AVOID the extorted bond.

The election was not FREE. When we speak of a FREE election; if we wish to apply a constitutional and legal sense to the epithet, we mean to comprehend under it not only a FREEDOM FROM FORCE; but also a freedom from ANY UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE WHATSOEVER, even the request of a man IN POWER, though made in the most humble manner, must always imply a threat if denied; a promise if complied with; this will necessarily have a great influence upon elections, let those rules be applied to the circumstances proved to have attended the FORMATION, the WRITING and the distribution of the tickets: Let them be applied also to the manner of giving in the tickets; and we apprehend that it will undeniably appear from them that the election was not FREE.

Of such essential importance is the FREEDOM OF

ELECTIONS in every free government, that a positive regulation, calculated for protecting and securing it, becomes of INDISPENSABLE OBLIGATION. Such is the regulation in the constitution for VOTING BY BALLOT. The true reason of it is, as we conceive, to secure elections from undue influence. It is directed that the elector shall vote by ballot, that he may have the power of concealing, if he chooses to conceal from all the world, not only the persons for whom he votes, but those also for whom he does not vote. But the militia as it appears from the testimony had not this in their power, the tickets that were PROVIDED and DISTRIBUTED by the officers, or by their orders were of ONE KIND called the CAMPTICKET. A militia man had no opportunity of altering the ticket put into his hands, but in the presence of his fellow soldiers, and probably of his officers too, by taking the pen or paper in his hand, he was obliged to disclose that he meant either to alter, or totally to reject the ticket, SILENTLY AT LEAST RECOMMENDED TO HIM BY MILITARY SUPERIORITY; consequently to disclose either in whole or in part for whom he did not vote. This shews that the election cannot according to the true reason, and spirit of the regulation be called an election, "by ballot," but it shews more. It shews what DEGREE of freedom was meant, when it was said in the constitution; that "elections shall be free," it was a degree of freedom which the elector could not enjoy without having it in his power to conceal his vote, both with respect to the persons inserted, and those not inserted in his ticket. Thus we think it is proved unanswerably that the election was not FREE, in the SENSE and DEGREE intended by the CONSTITUTION.

These are our sentiments concerning this election. But we cannot consistently with the mode prescribed in this resolution, comprise and express them in a vote, for though they are founded on facts in our opinion incontestibly proved, yet these facts are not comprehended in any one of the specific charges, which council have ordered to be considered SEPARATELY, in order to determine the operation of EACH. We therefore consider ourselves as PRECLUDED FROM A FULL AND FAIR VOTE ON THE MERITS OF THIS ELECTION. For these reasons only, and no others, we must in justice to our consciences take the liberty of declining to vote on the question as it stands, and therefore we will retire.

JAMES EWING,
DORSEY PENTECOST,
JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

To the Hon. SEBASTIAN LEVAN, ESQUIRE, Member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, for Berks County.

"The Printing-presses shall be free to every Person, who undertakes to examine the Proceedings of the Legislature, or any Part of Government."

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

S I R,

THE attention of the people of Pennsylvania has been engaged for some time past in observing the progress of a trial before the Council, respecting an election of a Councillor for Philadelphia county. A number of witnesses had deposed facts, that proved, in the opinion of a majority of the Councillors who heard them, that the election was contrary to the laws and constitution of the State. A vote was called for to let it aside, but means were found, by pretending frivolous excuses, to postpone this vote. At last the reason of this delay was discovered. General Lacey and yourself were sent for to attend the Council. You both took your seats, and your votes established the election. How far General Lacey can justify his voting in a case that so nearly concerned his own honour and character, must be left to his own feelings. Those who know the general innocence of his life, resolve the whole of his conduct into a want of understanding.

But your conduct, Sir, is without a parallel. You gave a vote, a few hours after taking your seat in the Council, upon a subject that had required near five weeks investigation by your brother Councillors. I do not find that you even looked at the evidence, or read a note upon any of the pleadings. Your friends, I believe, wished you to do both, to save appearances; but you were too well trained for the business of your party to think for yourself.

Pray, Sir, did you not take an oath,—that you would faithfully execute the office of a Councillor, and that you would do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law?

Can a man do his duty faithfully as a Judge, who determines a cause without hearing the evidence upon it?

Did you do equal justice to the petitioners against the election in rejecting their petition, without hearing or reading the numerous depositions they produced to prove that the election was illegal and unconstitutional?

What can be expected from the people, when they see their rulers trifle in this manner with the most sacred appeals to the justice of Heaven?

I call upon you, Sir, to consider seriously what you have done. I hope your conscience will set your conduct in its true light before your eyes, that you may repent of it before you feel its terrible consequences on a death-bed, or in the world to come.

MONITOR.

The following Articles are translated from the GRENADA ROYAL GAZETTE, dated February 14.

ST. PIERRE (Martinique) FEBRUARY 7.

The 31st of last month arrived here the merchant ships Sardine, Messager, St. Jean Baptiste, Juene Julie and Furret. They left the Mediterranean on the 7th of November, with the frigate Gracieuse, and the storeships Rhone, Durance and the flute Tonson d'Or, laden with goods and ammunition for the army, which anchored the same day in the Bay of Fort-Royal.

The packets Sappajou and Bananier, which left Marfeilles the 27th of December, arrived here the 4th instant. By the public prints of Paris, December 15, we are informed that a very rich fleet of more than 160 sail from St. Domingo arrived at Brest on the 7th of that month, ten excepted, which being leaky returned to the Cape, and the Union, armed en flute, laden on the King's account, which being in a leaky condition, the crew and great part of the cargo were taken on board other vessels, and the hull left at sea. That the grand fleet, under the Count de Guichen, consisting of 19 sail of the line, 55 transports, and a very great number of merchantmen, set sail from Brest on the morning of the 10th of the same month. Seven sail of the line, 'tis said, are destined for the West-Indies. M. de la Motte Picquet, on board the Couronne of 80 guns, with a 74 and the frigate Engageante, was going on a secret expedition, and the rest of the

men of war were to join the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. Private letters from Marfeilles declare alike, that new armaments are preparing for the Islands, and seem to confirm the taking of Madras.

On the 31st ult. arrived here the Triumphant of 80 guns, Count de Vaudreuil, and the Brave, a new 74, which left Brest the 10th of December with the grand fleet. We are told by persons who came in these vessels, that on the 14th, when there was a violent storm and the sea ran very high, 12 English ships fell in with some stragglers from the fleet, in a thick fog, but the English soon made the best of their way off, when they discovered that Count de Guichen was pursuing them to attack them. The next morning the enemy were seen to windward, and only 7 or 8 of our merchantmen were missing. It was thought that the English, not being able to take possession of the vessels that had struck to them, the sea running very high, most of them escaped. A heavy gale from the North East, from the 15th at night to the 16th, obliged all the transports or merchant ships to make the best of their way for Brest, about 50 leagues distant. The English fleet disappeared in the tempestuous night. Count de Guichen kept the sea, in the same latitude, to seek the enemy, till the 28th December, when finding that some of his ships had suffered greatly through stormy weather, he ordered the Triumphant and the Brave to these seas (where M. de Vaudreuil had a special commission to execute) and set sail with the rest of the fleet for Brest; whence 'twas thought, after a short time taken to repair the damage they had received, they would again sail for this Island.

FORT-ROYAL (Grenada) February 14.

By several vessels lately arrived here from Marfeilles, in short passages, we hear that our troops from Toulon, commanded by the Baron de Falkenbayn, had arrived at Minorca; as had the reinforcement expected from Carthagen and Barcelona, which landed a considerable train of heavy artillery; and that the middle of December near 300 pieces of cannon, 24 and 36 pounders, were ready to play upon St. Philip's, the reduction of which was thought to be very near at hand. The Captain of a Spanish sloop of war, lately arrived at Martinique from Cadiz, says that in the beginning of January it was believed at Cadiz that St. Philip's had surrendered; but this wants confirmation. We can however declare as certain, that an embarkation of 12 or 15,000 men, which was going forward with great dispatch at Cadiz, would shortly sail under a very strong convoy to the place of its destination; and by a vessel arrived here from Madeira, in 27 days, we are informed that a fleet of about 150 sail were waiting at the Canaries for a Spanish fleet, which they were to join, bound, it was thought, for these Colonies.

By advices from the neighbouring islands, we understand that the American privateers Mohawk, Porus, Pilgrim, Scourge and Hendrick, have had great success in these seas, frequently sending prizes to Martinique; in particular, to windward of Barbadoes they have taken, within a month past, a vessel of 16 guns, from Newfoundland, with codfish, for Jamaica; another with a cargo of the same sort from Halifax; a very fine letter of marque ship, of 18 nine pounders, which left Bristol late in November, with a cargo of provisions and very valuable merchandize; a packet from Barbados, with three officers on board, carrying advices to Sir Samuel Hood of our expedition against St. Christophers; also the packet Prince William Henry; and the ship Daniel, laden with codfish, for Barbados.

For Debates in the House of Commons, &c. see the Supplement.

Southwark AUCTION.

March 20, 1782.

At nine o'clock to-morrow morning, will begin the SALE of a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

The remainder of the GOODS saved from the wreck of the Brigantine POLLY, Captain Cain, from France, lately stranded near the Cape of Virginia; amongst which are,

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| SUPERFINE and second Broadcloths; | Millenett Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; |
| White, blue and buff Cassimers; | A variety of Silks; |
| Broad and narrow Coatings; | Silk and cotton Stripes; |
| Plain and spotted Swanskins; | Printed Linen Handkerchiefs; |
| Lining and Serges; | Chintzes and Calicoes; |
| White and brown Sheetings; | Variety of wide Cotton Stripes; |
| Wide and narrow Diapers; | Sail Duck; |
| Fine and coarse Linens; | Ticklingburgs, &c. &c. &c. |
| Cambricks and Lawns; | |

Also, a neat variety of

MERCHANDIZE,

As usual, in perfect good order; amongst which are, Irish Linens; Chintzes; best Dutch Stone Marbles; a few casks of four-penny and six-penny Nails; and one-quarter chest of Green Tea.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

A neat Assortment just received from Amsterdam, and warranted equal in Quality to any heretofore imported, To be SOLD on moderate Terms, by

SHARP DELANY, DRUGGIST,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-streets, amongst which are,

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| JALAP. | Argent viv. | Succ. liquor. |
| Camphor, | Opium, | Gent. |
| Cantharides, | Myrrh, | Oil juniper |
| Colocyynth, | Zedoar, | lavendal. |
| Gum galban. | Calomel, | anthon. |
| arab. | Arsenic alb. | cinnam. |
| benzoia, &c. | Scill. sic. | rhodii. |
| Cort. aurant. | Sal. ammon. vol. | Ess. limon. |
| Rad. liquor. | Bals. capiv. | Ess. bergamot. |
| Sena. | | |

Medicine Chests, with proper directions, and of different prices, for ships, iron-works, &c. may be had at the above place. Also such drugs as are now in use.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue

(Weather permitting) at the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March,

ONE middle Stay-sail; 1 Main-sail; 1 Fore-top-sail; 1 Fore-sail; 1 Jib; 1 Main-stay-sail; 2 small cables, about 120 fathoms each; 1 Tow-Line; 1 Brass compass; 1 Log Reel and Line; 1 Copper Stove.

The above articles may be viewed at any time before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. JOHN DOWERS, on Richie's Wharf.

THE Partnership of George Meade

and Co. having expired the first instant; all those who have any demands against them are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late Company; and all those indebted to them are likewise requested to discharge the same immediately. Philad. March 19, 1782. + 6 w. GEORGE MEADE.

A Quantity of Dried HIDES, To be SOLD, by JACOB VAN REED,

On Walnut-street Wharf.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, March 13, 1782. P. M.

ON MOTION, THE Petition from Henry Dorach was read the second Time. Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring in a Bill agreeable to the prayer of his petition, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention in the public news-papers of this city.

Extra from the Minutes.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

IN PURSUANCE of the above Order, NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Petitioner intends to prefer a Bill to the Honourable House of Assembly, for the vacating of a certain part of that road running through his plantation by the house, nearly opposite James Dunlop's gate, to Butler's road.

HENRY DORACH.

New-Britain Bucks County, March 15, 1782.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, March 13, 1782.

ON MOTION, THE Petition from divers owners of the Schuylkill Point Meadows was read the second time, praying leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the owners and possessors of Schuylkill Point Meadow Land, in the county of Philadelphia, to keep the banks, dams, sluices and flood-gates in repair, and to raise a fund to defray the expenses thereof." Whereupon, Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill, agreeable to the prayer of their petition, on giving previous notice thereof in the public News-papers of this city.

Extra from the Minutes.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold, A certain TRACT of MEADOW GROUND, containing about 15 acres, in good repair, situate on Greenwich island, and fronting the river Delaware, joining ground of Samuel Morris and William Craig. Also a lot of ground in the township of Moyamensing, containing one acre, on which is erected a large barn, joining a place commonly known by the name of Garlick-hall, both late the real estate of Joseph Parker, Esq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased. For further particulars enquire of the widow PARKER, Administratrix, in Third street, nearly opposite the old Work-house, or ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-street, near Race-street, Administrator to the said estate.

Both the above places to be sold at the Coffee House the 6th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Chester, will be sold by public vendue, by the Administrators of the estate of William Bodley, late of the township of Charlestown, deceased, on the premises, the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, with a large and elegant stone dwelling-house, has four rooms on a floor, wherein the noted tavern or inn is now kept by Capt. Sampson Thomas, a barn, stables, sheds and other out-houses thereon erected, 20 acres or more of good watered meadow, on the banks of Schuylkill and the Valley creek, a good bearing orchard, a large proportion of woodland, and within a few miles of several lime kilns. The whole containing about 250 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown aforesaid, bounded by the lands of Potts and Dewees, the river Schuylkill, Frederick Gearhart, and other lands. Likewise three sixths of an undivided right of land, late the property of Curtis Lewis (confiscated) situate in East Cain, and county aforesaid; late the property of Major William Bodley, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, by ISABEL BODLEY, Administratrix, and THOMAS BODLEY, Administrator.

N. B. If the above plantation is not sold that day, it will be rented. March 7, 1782.

T O B E S O L D,

TWO Hundred acres of valuable timber LAND, with a good Saw-Mill, sawyer's house, carter's house, stable and hay-house thereon erected, situate on Oldman's creek, part in the township of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, and part in the township of Pitts-Grove, in the county of Salem, 7 miles from Sweetsborough landing, 4 miles from Woodstown and 24 from Coopers ferries, the land is capable of being improved into a valuable farm, with about 25 or 30 acres of meadow ground; also the team, waggon and timber-wheels, with every necessary utensil for carrying on the mill will be sold. If it should be most agreeable to the purchaser, and immediate possession given. Any person inclining to view the land and mill may be shown the same, by applying to Capt. SAWTEL ELWELL, near the premises.

Also the ruins and iron work of an old saw-mill, on one of the branches of Little Egg-Harbour river, about 5 miles from the Forks, where lumber may be transported from the mill-tail by water; with about 800 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar swamp, mostly cut over, but is now growing up with a great quantity of young timber, and within one mile of a large cedar swamp fit to cut, with a good cedar plank house at the mill, almost new. Any person desirous of purchasing may be shown the same, by applying to HENRY SHINN, tavern-keeper, on the Egg-Harbour road.

Also a house and lot, containing 4 acres of good land, fronting on New-street and Garden-street, in the town of Mount-holly; the whole in good fence. Also 19 acres of woodland, within half a mile of the said town. For further information, apply to ZACHARIAH ROSSALL, Esq; in Mount-holly.

One other lot in the city of Burlington, containing one acre and a quarter, now in the tenure of Amos Hutch. For further particulars enquire of the said Hutch, in Burlington, or the subscriber, living in Evelham, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, who will make known the terms, and give indisputable titles to the above lands. JOSIAH FOSTER.

Abington, March 20, 1782.

LEFT in the care of William Shepherd, living in Abington, on the third of this instant, by Matthew Golden, a bay MARE, about ten years old, 12 or 13 hands high, and is hip-shot. These are to desire said Golden, or any person claiming said mare, to come within three weeks from this date, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping, by WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

ABOUT thirty acres of LAND, with a new two story log-house, with a never failing spring in the cellar, and two acres of watered meadow by a smart stream, and four more may be made and watered, ten acres of good plow-land, the rest well timbered, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, near French creek and the Presbyterian and Lutheran Dutch Meeting-houses. The premises may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM ROGERS, near said place.

N. B. Also to be sold at the same place some good grindstones. Advertisements omitted this week for want of room will be inserted in our next.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On SATURDAY, the 23d of March instant, at the Coffee-
House, precisely at twelve o'clock in the forenoon,
A Valuable Tract of WOODLAND,
containing 222 acres and 78 perches, No. 9; formerly
the property of John Reed, situate in Tinicum township,
in the county of Bucks. It being about one mile and an half off
the river Delaware; whereon is an excellent spring of water.
The land is well timbered, consisting of hickory, chestnut, black
oak, ash, white oak, Spanish oak, and a number of hoop-poles.
A draught of said land will be produced the day of sale, by the
subscriber, March 2. JOSEPH COX.

VICTORIES

IS in excellent order, and will COVER this season, at the
subscriber's stable, in Oxford township, on Bristol road, eight
miles from Philadelphia, at the low rate of SIX DOLLARS the
season, THREE DOLLARS the single leap, and TEN DOLLARS
to ensure a foal. Victories is a good bay, carries equal to any
horse on the continent; he is near 16 hands high, well marked,
one white foot, a blaze in his face; he was got by the old noted
horse Lofty, out of a three-quarter blooded mare; he trots and
canters well. Good pasture will be provided for mares, if requir-
ed, and good attendance. by THOMAS CHAPPELL.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

THE real estate of Mr. George Gillespie, late of Bristol
township, in the county of Bucks, deceased, the following
FARMS, viz. one situated on the banks of Delaware, midway
betwixt the mouth of Neshaminy creek and Bristol, containing
120 acres of land, 40 acres of which is banked meadow, partly
improved, and supposed to be as good as any on the river, 9 acres
of woodland, the remainder fit for plough or pasture; the dwell-
ing-house and out buildings are all new and well finished; the
house has a genteel appearance with a piazza 52 feet in front,
commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of the river, the
city of Burlington, and borough of Bristol, from the two last
distant about two miles, from the city of Philadelphia 18, and
from the post road one mile. There is a large good garden, with
a fine spring of water in it, a young bearing orchard of the best
grafted fruit, such as cherries, peaches, plums, pears and apples.
For fishing and fowling, this place is perhaps equal to any and
superior to most on the river; is capable of great improvements,
and convenient for a farm and gentleman's seat.

Also a FARM in Hunterdon county, West-Jersey, about two
miles from Robinson's ferry, on the old York road, containing
80 acres of good land, in a thick settled part of the country; it
has a stone dwelling-house, barn, &c. with sufficiency of meadow,
all in good fence. The sale will be held on each of the above
farms, that in New-Jersey on the 20th, and that in Bucks coun-
ty on the 25th day of March, where attendance will be given and
the conditions made known, by

ELIZ. GILLESPIE,
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Execut.
JOHN CLIFFORD.

Murder and Robbery,

SAID to be committed by GEORGE HOLT, as per advertise-
ment of Joseph Davies, of Vincent township, Chester coun-
ty; dated the 9th of February 1782.

There is a man taken up on said advertisement, committed to
my custody, whose dialect, mark on the face, cloathing and trade,
answers exactly with the description of the said George Holt.
This man says his name is George Briton.

Joseph Davies is desired to come and see him, and be certain
whether this man is the murderer and robber he has advertised,
or not, otherwise he will be discharged in four weeks.

MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.
York, in the State of Pennsylvania. March 4, 1782.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1782.

ALL Persons having Demands upon
the Estate of BENJAMIN DEANE, late of this City, de-
ceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts, properly proved,
to the Subscriber; and those who are indebted to said Estate are
desired to make immediate Payment to
JOHN PATTON, Acting Executor.

THE Owners and Occupiers of
marsh MEADOW, in the Northern District of King-
stessing, are requested to take notice, that a tax of Seven Shillings
and Six-pence specie per acre is laid on said district, towards dis-
charging the debts, and defraying the expenses of supporting the
dams, sluices, &c. to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, on
or before the 25th day of April next; those who neglect to com-
ply with the above notice, may depend upon the law being put in
force against every delinquent, without respect of persons.
March 12, 1782. NATHAN GIBSON, Treasurer.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A TRACT of LAND, in the tenure of Nehemiah Dunham
and Daniel Dunham, containing 706 acres, pleasantly si-
tuated in the townships of Bethlehem and Kingwood, in Hunter-
don county, West New-Jersey. The upland is good, and as there
is limestone on the tract, the purchaser will have it in his power
to manure at a moderate expence. There is in said tract about
70 acres of meadow, most part of which is on the South Branch
of Rariton river, and is an extraordinary rich bottom. It will
be sold all together or in two plantations, as may best suit pur-
chasers. One half the money to be paid at the time of sale, the
remainder in six months, with interest. For further particulars,
apply to EDWARD PENNINGTON.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

Living in Abington, and county of Philadelphia,
A GOOD PLANTATION,
containing about 128 acres of land, eleven miles from
Philadelphia, and one mile from Jenkin's-town, and about 30
acres of meadow; on which there is a good stone grist-mill, and
a dwelling; one story high, with two rooms on a floor, a good
barn, part stone and part frame, with a lime kiln, a garden and
orchard; and a lot of land, containing about five acres of orchard,
about a quarter of a mile from the plantation. The whole to be
sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, by
March 5. ANDREW KEYSER.

Birmingham township, Chester county, Feb. 2, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of Abraham Darlington, some time
in June, 1779. A likely bay MARE, a natural pacer, has
neither brand nor ear mark, a small star in her forehead, age not
known. She is taken into the possession of Thomas Jones,
Overseer of said township. The owner is desired to come, prove
his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will
be applied to the support of the poor of said township, according
to law. THOMAS JONES.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the first day of the Fourth-month (April) next, at one
o'clock in the afternoon, for ready money, on the premises,
SEVEN EIGHTHS of a tract of land and marsh, situate on
Oldman's creek, in the county of Gloucester, adjoining
lands of Thomas Denny, James Talman and others, containing
by the survey thereof made to John Estauigh, late deceased, ex-
clusive of five acres sold to James Talman, 98 acres, between 40
and 50 acres whereof are tide meadow, and have been banked
and improved. The whole has been leased to be improved, and
by the covenants in said lease, under a penalty of 500l. was to
be delivered up at the expiration of the term now expired, with
the meadow in good bank, grafts and other improvements, which
lease may be assigned to the purchaser. Attendance will be given
at the time and place aforesaid, by
JOHN ESTAUGH HOPKINS,
THOMAS REDMAN.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate

of WILLIAM COATS, late of the Northern Liberties,
Sadler, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to the Sub-
scriber; and all those who have any demands against the said
estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that
they may be settled by
March 11. MARTHA COATS, acting Executrix.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

If taken up out of this County.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lancaster, a stout
lusty Negroe wench, named HET, about 19 or 20 years of
age, has a sower down look, much marked with the small-pox;
had on when she went away a new cotton striped petticoat, and
short-gown of a large figure, with white, blue and yellow stripes
in it; she took likewise several linsley short gowns and petticoats,
also a calicoe short gown of a remarkable large figure, a pair of
light blue woollen stockings, a pair of womens shoes and brass
buckles, also a pair of mens shoes. The said Negroe was born
in Gardner's family, near the Middle Ferry at Schuylkill, and
brought up with Mr. Dixon at the Centre-House. She is very
smart and complaisant with her tongue, and no doubt she has
a good story to tell for herself. Whoever takes up and secures said
Negroe, so that her master may have her again, shall have the
above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me
Feb. 28. GEORGE MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land,

situate in East Fallowfield township, Chester county, con-
taining 240 acres, distant about 43 miles from Philadelphia, 24
from Lancaster, and 19 from Wilmington, in a healthy and plea-
sant part of the country, 100 acres whereof is cleared land, and
the rest good timber land, about 30 acres of excellent watered
meadow, and a great deal more may be made, as the place abounds
with excellent springs. There are on the premises a good stone
dwelling-house, two stories high, with good rooms two on each
floor, and convenient garrets; also a square log house adjoining
the same, with a good spring house close by the door, a large
barn, stables, cow-house, hay-house, barracks, &c. all in good
order, a good bearing orchard; likewise a fill-house, with two
stills fixed; also a place fit for a tanyard, the whole under good
fence. For terms of sale apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS,
at his office in Front-street, the corner of Blackhorse-alley,
Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN TELLS, on the premises.

Office of Finance,

February 26, 1782.

IRON ORDNANCE.

TO BE SOLD,
ONE Hundred pieces of IRON ORDNANCE,
lying at the Head of ELK, being the property of the
United States, viz.

Two 3 pounders without carriages.
Sixteen 6 pounders, } on ship carriages.
Forty 9 pounders,
Sixteen 12 pounders,
Twenty-six 18 pound Carronades without carriages.
The prices are as follows for every pair of the above ordnance:
Three pounders 120 dollars, 6 pounders 226 dollars and 2-3/4,
9 pounders 293 dollars and 1-3/4, 12 pounders 333 dollars and
1-3/4, and 18 pound carronades 213 dollars and 1-3/4.

Any person inclining to purchase, on payment of the money to
the Treasurer of the United States, for a part or the whole, and
producing his receipt into this office, shall have an order for the
delivery.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC YEARSLEY,
deceased, on the 22d instant March, by public vendue, on the
premises,

THE PLANTATION late of the said Isaac Yearsley, situate
in the township of Thornbury, and county of Chester,
containing 118 acres, about 10 of which is good meadow, and
30 of woodland, part cleared, good for wheat or other grain, a
good orchard, stone and log dwelling-houses, a stone spring-house,
frame barn, and several other out-houses; the premises are situate
in a healthy part of the country, and in a good neighbourhood,
about 12 miles from Wilmington on the Lime-stone road, leading
thence from the great Valley. Possession may be had the first of
April next, with a good title, upon paying one half the purchase
money, and complying with other conditions to be made public
at the time of sale, by THOMAS TAYLOR, Trustees.
JOSEPH PEARCE,

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre & Rochelle Salts,

TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES VANUXEM,
In Second-street, above Arch-street;

WHO has for Sale, Magnesia, Tartar Crude, Crocus Me-
tallorum, Burgundy Pitch, and other Medical Articles,
either by the Quantity or Pound; Phials, Gally-pots, Cypius
Seives, Glass Funnelles, and other Kinds of Glass Ware; and, as
usual, Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars, Cocoa, Teas, Spirits, and
every other Article in the Wet Goods Way, either by Wholesale
or Retail. Also, a Quantity of SULPHUR.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in
Oxford township, Chester county, containing near 300
acres, about one half of the land cleared, upwards of 20 acres of
meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there are
two orchards, a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, stone
spring-house, a large convenient barn and other out-houses. The
whole is well supplied with water from several fine springs and
streams. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, in Philadel-
phia. HUGH McCULLOCH.

LAMP OIL,

By the Barrel or Gallon, to be SOLD, by
HARTSHORNE & LARGE,
At their STORE, the north side of Market-street, be-
tween Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia.

RUN away, the 23d of October last, from the subscriber,
living in Hamilton township, Cumberland county, a ser-
vant GIRL, born in Philadelphia, named Margaret Morris,
about 15 years of age, of low stature, black hair, and squints
with one eye; had on and took with her a white linen bonnet,
an old striped linen short gown, one white linen ditto, an old
striped lincey petticoat, a striped cotton ditto, and a pair of calf-
skin shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her home
to her master, or secures her in any goal so that he may have her
again, shall have THREE HARD DOLLARS reward, and
reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM COWEN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Birmingham
township, Chester county, in June 1779, A bright Bay
MARE, about 14 hands high, blind of one eye, supposed to be
14 or 15 years old, a natural pacer; she has been advertised be-
fore. The owner is hereby once more desired to come, prove his
property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be
sold agreeable to law. ABRAHAM DARLINGTON.

To be Sold or Exchanged for Land,

Lots or Buildings, in or near the city of Philadelphia, or bor-
ough of Chester.

A PLANTATION, situated in

New-Garden township, Chester county, containing 112
acres about one half cleared, the remainder tolerable well
timbered, with a tolerable good dwelling-house and barn, a bear-
ing orchard of about 50 apple-trees, and other improvements,
with about 7 or 8 acres of mowable meadow, and a considerable
quinty more may be made; all watered by a large run which
crosses said plantation, which stream is judged sufficient to turn
water-work. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange as
above, is desired to apply to the subscriber, in Upper Providence
township, in the county aforesaid, or to ABRAHAM SHOE-
MAKER, at his Office, in Walnut-street.

AMBROSE TAYLOR.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND,
formerly belonging to Benjamin Taylor, deceased, lying in
Pennsbury township, in Chester county, adjoining on the main
branch of Brandywine creek, within less than one mile of two
merchant-mills, and about 14 miles of Wilmington; there are
on the said plantation, a very commodious dwelling house and
kitchen thereto, with a good spring of water arising in the cellar,
which is very convenient for a dairy, also great plenty of out-
houses, barns, stables, sheds, &c. likewise a small stone tene-
ment on one corner of said place; there are on the said plantation,
two very good meadows, three orchards, and a very good garden
near the house. The upland very good for grain, whereon may
be sowed upwards of 30 acres per year. For terms, apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor, or
EZEKIEL WEBB, Guardian.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Drummore
township, Lancaster county, the first of August last, A dark
brown MARE, or rather a mouse colour, shed all round, trots
and canters, about 13 hands and an half high, 12 years old, nei-
ther brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come in three
weeks from this date and prove his property, pay charges, and
take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping, by
Feb. 15. JAMES REED.

To be SOLD by the subscribers,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late belong-
ing to William Lawrence, of Haverford township,
Chester county, deceased, containing 200 acres or there-
abouts, bounding on Darby creek, and near several Grift
and saw-mills, distant from Philadelphia 10 miles; being
pleasantly situated, and conveniently improved, with a
good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, and a cellar
under it; one other joining, part wood and part stone,
and a cellar under, with a good stone kitchen, a spring
with a house over it near the door, a good large barn,
hay-house, stable, cow and sheep-house, two orchards,
one being grafted fruit, about 15 acres of meadow, chiefly
watered, and more may be made and conveniently watered
with a constant stream; near two-thirds cleared, the re-
mainder extraordinary well timbered, abounding with
walnut, &c. also two log dwelling-houses erected on the
same, and supplied with mowing and pasture-ground
suitable. The whole now in the tenure of William Free
and others. For terms of sale, apply to
HENRY LAWRENCE, and) Executors.
JACOB JONES,

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

A SMALL FARM, containing 35 acres of good
farming land, within half a mile of the borough of
Wilmington, situated in Brandywine Hundred, New-
Castle county, between the main roads leading to Phila-
delphia and Concord, on a rising piece of ground, having
an extensive prospect of the river Delaware, the Brandy-
wine mills, and a part of Wilmington, on which is a
small dwelling-house, kitchen, wash-house, with a good
well under cover, chair-house, a stone smock house,
spring-house, barn and stables, all in good repair, the fences
are almost new, a small orchard of about 60 trees of
grafted fruit, with a variety of other fruit; there are
three acres sowed with clover, and two acres more in good
order for sowing, also four acres of drained marsh in
grass, within one mile of said farm. The above premises
will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit the pur-
chaser or purchasers. If not sold before the 25th of March
next, it will then be sold by public sale, and immediate
possession given. For further particulars apply to the sub-
scriber, GEORGE EVANS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale
or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, opposite the Jersey-Market,
A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

By the ANTONIE, Captain ANGUS, in 32 Days from L' ORIENT, we have the following Advice, extracted from European Papers.

L O N D O N, December 13.

The following is the Petition which was agreed upon on Monday by the inhabitants of Westminster, assembled in Westminster-hall.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address, Petition and Remonstrance of the Electors, and other Inhabitants paying taxes to Government, resident in the City and Liberty of Westminster.

IMRESSED with an awful sense of the dangers which surround us, feeling for ourselves and our posterity, and anxious for the glory of a country as much renowned for the virtues of justice and humanity as for the splendor of its arms, we approach your throne with sentiments becoming citizens at so alarming an hour, at the same time with that respect which is due to the Monarch of a free people, and a Prince of the illustrious house of Brunswick, to which we feel ourselves in a particular manner attached by all the ties of gratitude and affection.

"It is with inexpressible concern that we have heard your Majesty declare, in your speech to both Houses of Parliament, your intention of persevering in a system of measures which have proved so disastrous to this country. Such a declaration calls for the voice of a free and injured people. We feel the respect due to Majesty; but in this critical and awful moment, to flatter is to betray. Your Majesty's Ministers have, by false assertions and fallacious suggestions, deluded your Majesty and the nation into the present unnatural and unfortunate war. The consequences of this delusion have been, that the trade of this country has suffered irreparable losses, and is threatened with final extinction.

"The manufacturers in many valuable branches are declining, and their supply of materials rendered precarious, by the inferiority of your Majesty's fleets to that of the enemy in almost every part of the globe.

"The landed property throughout the kingdom has been depreciated in the most alarming degree.

"The property of your Majesty's subjects vested in the public funds has lost above one third of its value.

"Private credit has been almost wholly annihilated by the enormous interest given in the public loans, superior to that which is allowed by law in any private contract. Such of our brethren in America as were deluded by the promises of your Majesty's ministers, and the proclamation of your generals, have been surrendered by your Majesty's armies to the mercy of their enemies.

"Your Majesty's fleets have lost their wonted superiority.

"Your armies have been captured.

"Your dominions have been lost.

"And your Majesty's faithful subjects have been loaded with a burthen of taxes, which, even if our victories had been as splendid as our defeats have been disgraceful, if our accession of dominions had been as fortunate as the dismemberment of the Empire has been cruel and disastrous, could not in itself be considered but as a great and grievous calamity.

"We do therefore most humbly implore your Majesty to take all these circumstances into your royal consideration, and to compare the present situation of your dominions with that uncommon state of prosperity to which the wisdom of your royal ancestors, the spirit and bravery of the British people, and the favour of Divine Providence, which naturally attends upon principles of justice and humanity, had once raised this happy country, the pride and envy of all the civilized world!

"We do beseech your Majesty no longer to continue in a delusion from which the nation has awakened; and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to relinquish entirely and for ever the plan of reducing our brethren in America to obedience by force; a plan which the fatal experience of past losses has convinced us, cannot be prosecuted without manifest and imminent danger to all your Majesty's remaining possessions in the western world.

"We wish to declare to your Majesty, to Europe, to America itself, our abhorrence of the continuation of this unnatural and unfortunate war, which can tend to no other purpose than that of alienating and rendering irrecoverable the confidence of our American brethren, with whom we still hope to live upon the terms of intercourse and friendship, so necessary to the commercial prosperity of this kingdom. We do therefore further humbly implore your Majesty, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your presence and councils, all the advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, as a pledge to the world of your Majesty's fixed determination to abandon a system incompatible with the interest of your crown, and the happiness of your people."

[The above petition is an exact copy verbatim of the address, &c. agreed to by the Livery of London at the Common-hall on Thursday last. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery ordered the Sheriffs to wait on his

Majesty, to know when he would receive it; his Majesty was pleased to say, "I shall take time to consider of the manner in which I shall receive it, and the time when, and will let you know." The 11th December Lord Hertford informed the Sheriffs, that his Majesty would receive the address, &c. at the levee, on the 14th; but as the Sheriffs were ordered to present it to his Majesty sitting on his throne, and in no other mode, the address was not presented at all.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday December 12.

MR. Powys observing the house to be very thin about four o'clock, apprized it of a motion of the first magnitude to this country, which was intended to be made when there should be a fuller appearance, previous to calling for the order of the day.

Lord Mahon some time afterwards arose to intimate to the house, that he designed, at the most convenient season to them, to move for an enquiry into the state of the gold and silver coinage, as also the exportation and importation of gold and silver bullion. He said it was a matter of vast moment to the country; however, he did not wish to hurry gentlemen in office into any precipitation, and would therefore be glad to know if the first day of February next (being the day after the proposed call of the house) would be convenient to them.

Lord North had no objection to the day assigned, and it was accordingly settled that the motion should be then entered upon.

The house being now full, Sir James Lowther enquired of the gentlemen on the treasury bench, whether it was resolved by administration, that the motion on the supplies for the army should be made to-day?

He was answered, such was the intention; but that notice having been given of a previous motion, it had been consequently deferred. Upon receiving this information, Sir James said that the motion of which the house had been apprized, he now rose to give them.

Sir James said, the king's speech had talked of the prosecution of the war, in a manner that had alarmed the whole country; that notwithstanding the endeavours of ministers to explain away the words of the speech, and of the address, which that house had agreed to present to the throne upon it, it was universally understood, that the address had pledged the house to the prosecution of the American war; therefore on that account, as well as from a consideration of the melancholy state of our affairs, in consequence of the various calamities of the war, and especially the late dreadful disaster that had befallen Lord Cornwallis in the Chesapeake, he thought it highly incumbent on that house, previous to their voting the army, to come to some solemn resolution, in order to mark and define their idea of the American war, and to convince their constituents, that they were awake to the real state of the country, and anxious to do their duty in a manner becoming the representatives of a great and free people. Sir James concluded with reading two motions to the following effect:

"1st. That it is the opinion of this house, that all our efforts to reduce America to obedience by force, have been ineffectual, and have only tended to weaken this country, and exhaust its resources, while they have served to strengthen the hands of our ancient and natural enemies." And

"2d. That this house is of opinion, that all further efforts to subdue the Americans to obedience by force, will be ineffectual, and injurious to the interests of Great-Britain, by tending to weaken our endeavours to resist our ancient and natural enemies."

Mr. Powys, in one of the ablest speeches he ever made in parliament, supported Sir James Lowther, and seconded the motions. Mr. Powys shortly and pointedly reviewed the disasters of the war, comparing each event with the language of ministers from time to time, and asking, whether our continuing the war with America had served to protect our West-India islands from the successful attacks of our ancient foes? After dwelling for some time on this subject, he presented the house with the portrait of a declining empire from the celebrated work of Mr. Gibbon, and shewed the analogy between the declension of Rome and the visible declension of Great-Britain, in a strain of most successful irony. He afterwards quoted another passage from the same author, in which the emperor Honorius is stated to have held most haughty language in the hour of his greatest distress, and to have resolved on pursuing eternal and implacable war, when from the state of his resources, and the disorderly rebellion of the provinces, he was almost incapable of continuing any sort of war whatever. Mr. Powys ascribed the long prosecution of the American war solely to the obstinacy of ministers; and their anxiety to hold their situations. He paid the majority some compliments, declaring he knew they were not the corrupt and venal slaves of the

minister, which some gentlemen had represented them, but that there were among them, men who had neither office nor emolument from administration, men who were perfectly honest, disinterested, and independent, and whose support of the measures of government was founded upon the purest principles! He called upon those gentlemen to step forward at that moment and save their country, for (he declared) on the event of that day depended, not only the crisis of the session, but the crisis of the British empire, the fate of which was within a single vote of perdition!

Lord North said, he rose thus early, not with a view to prevent the house from hearing what sentiments other gentlemen might feel respecting the subject then under consideration, but because the motions involved in them a question of the first magnitude and importance, considering the present serious and critical situation of the affairs of the kingdom: no less, than the question whether the American war should be abandoned or not? he had therefore presented himself to the speaker's eye at that moment, from an idea that the house would expect to hear what he had to say upon the subject, and the sooner the better, as they would then be able to judge for themselves, in what manner it was most wise and expedient to dispose of the motion that had been moved by the honourable baronet, and seconded by the honourable gentleman who had just sat down. He meant to speak to both motions at once, as the second was a consequence drawn from the premises established by the first; and therefore the connection was so inseparable, that he presumed gentlemen would hold it perfectly fair for him to take both into consideration at the same time. With regard to the motions themselves, he could not but acknowledge they were fair, moderate, free from passion, not founded on personal resentment, and therefore, as far as the stile of them was in question, perfectly unexceptionable. How far they were just, how far they were necessary, and how far it was either prudent, or politic, for the house to accede to them at that moment, were very different considerations. The honourable gentleman who seconded them, had treated arguments that had been used by him, and other gentlemen, on various occasions of discussion during the war, with a strong degree of ridicule, and no small share of contempt. The honourable gentleman had endeavoured to laugh at the idea of the enemy's getting information of a nature injurious to the interests of Great Britain, if the motions passed, and had turned and twisted the powers of his oratory into a variety of shapes, in order to render such an idea as despicable, and as little worthy of notice as possible. In spite, however, of the contempt which the arguments he should rely on, might be treated with, in consequence of the honourable gentleman's successful impression on the minds of the house, he should venture seriously to insist on it, that if the present motions were carried, they would clearly convince the enemy, in what manner they might best point their operations against this country during the ensuing campaign. Let gentlemen view this argument in a general point of view, abstracted from any particular and subordinate consideration, and let them ask their own understandings, whether acceding in the present circumstances of our affairs to a motion so obviously prejudicial to the country, would not be in the highest degree absurd, impolitic, inexpedient, and unjustifiable? His lordship enlarged on this position pretty considerably, and with so much force of reasoning, that no man in the house seemed to do otherwise than admit the fullest conviction of the truth of the argument. He next said, that he should object undoubtedly to the motion; but in giving a negative to them, he felt himself bound in some degree, and especially after what passed lately on another occasion, to speak more out upon the design of the future mode of the prosecution of the war, than he was generally accustomed to do, or indeed than it was either wise or politic for a man in a high and responsible office, to do at any time, unless the urgent necessity of the case rendered it impossible for him to make any other election of conduct; it was from this consideration that he informed the house, that from the misfortunes and calamities of the war (both of which he would then and at all times maintain, were misfortunes and calamities, which, though of a very serious and fatal nature, were matters rather to be deplored and lamented, as the inevitable events of war, ever in themselves uncertain, than to be ascribed to any criminality in ministers;) yet the misfortunes and calamities of the war rendered it necessary for government to determine that the mode of carrying on the war internally upon the continent of America, as had been the practice under lord Cornwallis and other generals, should no longer be followed, but to change the form of the war altogether. This declaration, his lordship said, had given him some inconvenience, nor would he have made it, even then, had not the estimates of the army, already upon the table, declared as much, in the most clear and express manner, to every gentleman, who would have given himself the trouble to examine them with any degree of attentive

perusal. By those estimates gentlemen would find, that the army which the secretary at war meant to ask for, was the same as that asked for last year, with some little variation for the East-Indies; whereas had it been the intention of government, or had his majesty's ministers thought it advisable, expedient or wise, circumstanced as the country now was, to prosecute the war continentally, according to the mode of carrying it on hitherto, they must have applied for a much larger army, as without a very considerable increase of military force, such an idea would have been absurd in the highest extreme, and obviously impracticable.

Having made this declaration, his lordship took notice of what Mr. Powys had said respecting the war being the war of ministers, and a war adhered to obstinately by them, as the sole means by which they held their situations, and whence alone they derived all their emoluments, as well as all their power. Those sort of remarks, he observed, had been made again and again, and they had been as often answered and refuted. For the present he should only say, that the war never had been a favourite of his; on the contrary, he had always considered it as a war of the most cruel necessity, but as a war founded on a truly British basis; a war instituted in support of the just rights of the crown and of the parliament of Great-Britain. In that point of view, and that only, ought the war to be regarded, and in that point of view he repeated what he had often before said, that the war was, in its origin, just and necessary, however calamitous to the country its events had unfortunately proved. But it was said, the war was a source of satisfaction and emolument to him; the fact was directly the reverse. If the war was particularly a heavier misfortune to any one man in the country than to another, it had been so to him; he had ever considered it as the greatest and most grievous calamity of his life, and if at any time, a sacrifice, not only of the emoluments of his situation, but even of the whole of his private fortune, would have bought his country a safe and honourable peace, he would have made that sacrifice with the utmost cheerfulness, and thought the opportunity of doing so, the greatest blessing that could have befallen him. Gentlemen talked largely and loosely upon this subject, but let any one reasonable person consider, what his feelings must have been, when from year to year, as the war went on, he found himself obliged to go on, adding fresh and heavier burthens on the people, than those they had borne the year before? If there was any situation particularly painful, he trusted the house would do him the justice to suppose, that his had been truly so.

After arguing these matters very pointedly, his lordship went into an examination of the motion, were it carried, either with regard to peace or war. In the first place he observed, that the wording of it was so general and loose, that he trusted the house would, on that account, never agree to it. The words of the second motion were, to resolve against "all future efforts to subdue the American provinces to their obedience by force." All efforts, said his lordship! Is the government of the country then to have its hands tied up by sea and land? If the motion passes, and an American privateer should be met with on the high seas, no English captain, either of a man of war or letter of marque, dare attempt to take her. Was this what gentlemen meant? He trusted it was not. His lordship shewed, that if the present motion were acceded to, it in effect was tantamount to a motion for immediately withdrawing all the troops, or in other words, for abandoning the American war altogether. He asked, were gentlemen prepared to go that length? Were they ready to say, New-York and its dependencies ought not to be kept, either as a post whence we might annoy the common enemy, and offer assistance to our West India islands, or with a consideration of having something in our hands to make peace with? Or might not Rhode-Island be taken as a post in the ensuing summer, if found more convenient, more tenable, and more useful? Again, were gentlemen's minds made up as to Charlestown and Halifax? All these were in his opinion important considerations, and required a very serious discussion, but which would be wholly shut out from future consideration if the present motion was agreed to. His lordship very forcibly painted the disadvantages in making a peace, which this country would lie under, supposing that the motion were carried; and then as forcibly argued the disadvantages which it would draw on us, in our further prosecution of the war. He paid some handsome compliments to the country gentlemen, who had supported government all through the war, in reply to part of Mr. Powys's speech. His lordship observed, that gentleman had done them justice, but no more than justice, by allowing them to be honest, independent, and incorrupt; they certainly were so; and, had it not been for that honest and incorrupt support, administration could not have stood their ground so long. The support of the independent and disinterested was the *terra firma* of ministry,

all through the war; had those gentlemen thought the intentions of administration bad, or the war unnecessary, they would have voted differently, and then the basis of their footing being removed, the whole of the superstructure of administration would have tumbled: thus that change which gentlemen on the other side so much wished, and had so often called for, would have been effected.

His lordship said many other strong and pertinent things, and at length concluded by moving the order of the day upon the motions of sir James Lowther.

Sir Fletcher Norton answered Lord North, and denied the truth of his doctrine respecting the true import of the motion. Sir Fletcher said, it was a new species of logic, to assert, that voting a negative resolved an affirmative. The motion did not say that the whole of the American war should be abandoned, it merely said, the object of the war, viz. the attempting to subdue the Americans to obedience by force should no longer be persevered in.

Mr. Welbore Ellis replied, and maintained Lord North's argument, but pushed it much further, declaring that it was absolutely necessary to pursue the war in some measure, and that keeping a war at a distance had ever been the policy of all countries. Mr. Ellis said, he certainly should vote against the motion.

Mr. John Townshend, in a warm and animated piece of declamation, called upon the house to deny trusting further supplies to men who had grossly betrayed their trust.

Mr. James Grenville followed Mr. Townshend, and was extremely eloquent in support of the motion. He quoted a speech of his relation the Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords, some little time before his death, and asked, were that noble Lord alive now, what would he think of ministers, who had precipitated their country into its present calamitous condition, with as much violence as if a perpetual hurricane had ravaged the empire from the commencement of the war?

Lord Maitland was also extremely warm on the same side.

M. Campbell, Sir Edward Deering and Mr. William Dolben, spoke against the motion. The two latter delivered the honest sentiments of plain country gentlemen, in the language of common sense and conviction.

General Burgoyne compared New-York to Gibraltar, considering the former as a mere post, and declared, that it would be next to madness to hold it as a post, unless for the purpose of an offensive war. Posts, he insisted on it, in an enemy's country, were wholly useless in a defensive war, unless they were situated at the head of a great river, or strait of the sea, which they could command, as Gibraltar did the mouth of the Mediterranean: He declared farther, that if ministers formerly had neglected Gibraltar, as much as the present administration had dared to do, the heads of the whole cabinet would have paid for it. He asked, if ministers wanted to make Gibraltar a nest-egg for more army extraordinaries, and for the lavish expenditure of more millions? He acknowledged, that when he went to America, he was inclined from principle to approve of the war; but dear-bought experience had made him wiser. He concluded with saying he should vote for the motion.

Colonel Barre made a much abler speech than we ever heard from him. The colonel went back to the state of the navy, and made out that we had but 82 ships of the line fit for use. He also touched on the army estimates, which called up the

Secretary at war, who defended the estimates from the epithets bestowed on them by colonel Barre, and very forcibly argued the absurdity of the house agreeing to the present motion.

Mr. Fox, in a flaming and most ingenious speech, supported the motion, and pressed the house not to depend on the part of a speech of a minister, but to pin the noble Lord down to a resolution.

The Lord Advocate declared he should have voted against the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, had he not so explicitly declared the intention of government to alter the mode of the war entirely. The Lord Advocate openly avowed to the house, that his sentiments respecting the war had been very different formerly, but declared, that fatal experience had convinced him of its impracticability, unless the mode of conducting it was wholly changed.

Mr. Burke made a very long speech in support of the motion, and answered the arguments of the Lord Advocate.

Lord George Germaine, after replying fully to Mr. Burke, relative to the discontents which he had stated to prevail at present between the Governors of the islands of Jamaica, Bermudas and Barbadoes, and the respective Assemblies of those islands, came to a consideration of the question then before the House, to which he said he should certainly object, because it went to the full length of resolving to abandon the American war wholly, which he conceived to be a project equally weak, impracticable and dangerous. His Lordship agreed fully with the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that in the present situation of the war it was advisable to change the mode, and to carry it on very differently from the manner in which it had hitherto been conducted, and which had turned out so unfortunately. In this opinion, all the King's servants were united, and they were not without hopes of meet-

ing with better success than they had hitherto experienced. As to giving up New-York and its dependencies, that was a matter he should not readily consent to, because he considered it highly necessary, as well for the assistance of the mode of prosecuting the war against the common enemy in future, as for the purpose of having a place of rendezvous and station for a fleet nearer the West-Indies than Great Britain. New-York, with its dependencies, were in his opinion by no means invaluable possessions. Gentlemen had compared New-York to Gibraltar, and said that the garrison of New-York, like the garrison of Gibraltar, must be wholly furnished with provisions from Great-Britain. Gentlemen forgot that the comparison was destitute of similitude; they forgot that Long-Island and Staten-Island were among the dependencies of New-York; that the former was an hundred miles long, uncommonly fertile, and productive of a variety of different articles of provision. This therefore shewed, that the argument, that all our army in garrison at New-York must be fed entirely from home, was ill-founded. There were likewise in New-York, stores, &c. in great quantities, which it would be difficult to remove, and works which had cost this country immense sums of money. With regard to Charlestown and other posts, now possessed by us on the American continent, this was not the time that matter was to be decided upon. What he had said, was enough to shew that it would be highly imprudent to accede to the present motion. An honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] had stated a declaration made by him on the subject of the American war some time since; so far was he from having changed his opinion on the subject, that he would then repeat what he had formerly said, and apply it to the motion at that time under consideration. As he had already declared he regarded the motion as amounting to a resolution to abandon the American war altogether, he made no scruple to avow, that if the House came into it, he would immediately retire; for, be the consequence what it might, he never would be the minister to sign any instrument that gave independence to America. His opinion ever had been, and his opinion then was, that the moment the House acknowledged the independence of America, the British empire was ruined. This nation never could exist as a great and powerful people, unless our Sovereign was likewise the Sovereign of America. This was a position he maintained from the clearest conviction, and he had rather abide the censure of that house, than be the instrument of injuring the constitution of this country. By his hands the constitution should never fall; and when the house should resolve on the independency of America, he would instantly withdraw; because he was determined from principle to leave the people their country. [Mr. Byng said hastily across the house, "You'll leave us no country."] Lord George complained of the interruption, and said, "If the hon. gentleman thinks himself warranted so to do, let him impeach me! I am not conscious of having ever intentionally, in any one instance, done wrong since I have held my situation; but I wish most heartily, that if a change of ministers is aimed at, and thought necessary, it may be done in the true constitutional way. Don't call the people together without doors, and tell them that ministers ought to be changed; but let this house, with the dignity becoming its character and its true importance, adopt at once the constitutional measure. Let them address the throne upon it, and every gentleman present knows the purpose cannot fail of being answered. Let ministers be dismissed, be impeached, be punished, if they shall be found to merit it; but do not out of mere party spirit injure the constitution, and risk the ruin of the country."

Mr. Byng made a short reply.

Lord George rose to explain.

Mr. T. Pitt spoke warmly against the motion.

Sir John Wrottesley said, he should vote against the motion in consequence of what had fallen from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon. Sir John advised the House to come to no resolution on the subject till Lord Cornwallis was at home to represent the real state of the country, and to give them authentic information as to the practicability of the war. Sir John complained of the want of firmness in ministers, charging them with neither having rewarded merit, nor punished delinquency, during the whole seven years of the war. He also assured the House, that they had repeatedly been grossly deceived, as to the reputed number of the Americans who were the friends of government.

Sir John Hussey Delaval assigned his reasons for agreeing with the noble Lord in giving a negative to the motion.

Mr. Dunning made a very witty and humorous speech, of half an hour's continuance. Mr. Dunning argued, as may be supposed, in favour of the motion: he concluded his speech with earnestly calling on Lord North to rise again, and explain his words more fully, as different gentlemen had declared they had understood him differently.

Mr. Turner spoke also in favour of the motion, and said, he had always wished the Americans success, and was particularly pleased, when he heard of Lord Cornwallis's defeat and capture, as he hoped that would put an end to our further persecuting our fellow-subjects. He said the Americans ought to be treated as men treated

their pointers. Who ever heard of breaking a pointer by force? Every body knew the only way was to coax the animal, and entice him to do his duty. Mr. Turner occasioned several hearty laughs.

At two the House divided, when the number were for the order of the day being read, first motion

Ayes (for the order of the day)	220
Noes,	179

Majority 41

The business of the army estimates was then, by agreement, adjourned to Friday next (to-morrow) and the House rose immediately.

L O N D O N, January 22.

Lord Cornwallis and Major General Arnold arrived here yesterday and the day before. The former went immediately to Lambeth Palace, to see his uncle the Archbishop of Canterbury. Though his situation does not admit of his public appearance at Court, he will have the honor of a private conference, probably repeated, with the King. As to General Arnold, he will be presented at the levee. This last officer has brought over his wife, whom heretofore the American prints have informed us is an amiable lady of great merit.

We learned yesterday that the fleet under Admiral Rodney was seen and left on the 16th inst. in good condition, westward of the Lizard.

Extract from the London Gazette, dated Saturday, Jan. 19. Admiralty-Office, January 18.

What follows is a list of the prizes taken the 15th of last month, by the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Kempenfelt, being part of the convoy under the protection of M. Guichen's Squadron, transmitted by the Vice-Admiral, in his letter to Mr. Stephens dated yesterday:

L'Emilie, commanded by Pierre Sclan, lieutenant of a frigate, burthen of 350 tons, from Brest, and carried into Portsmouth; having on board 31 sailors, 149 soldiers, including a colonel and a lieutenant of infantry; the cargo consists of 10,000 bullets, bar-iron and brags, sail-cloth, threads, and 16 pieces cannon.

Le Guillaume Tell, commanded by Sieur le Coudrais, of the burthen of 390 tons, from Brest, carried into Portsmouth, has 33 seamen; the cargo consists of bullets, soldier's cloaths and accoutrements, flints, grenades, bombs, and 535 barrels of powder, each 200 cwt. on account of the King of France, bar-iron, rum and provisions on private account.

La Sophia, from Brest, commanded by Jacques Francois Brillon, of the burthen of 160 tons, carried into Portsmouth, has 22 seamen; loaded with biscuit, bombs of 8 inches, grenades and 29 chests of arms, on account of the King of France; and provisions, cordage and sail-cloth, on account of the merchants.

Le London, commanded by the Sieur Videaux, Lieutenant of a frigate, of the burthen of 100 tons, from Brest, carried into Milford, has 48 seamen and 201 soldiers on board; laden with sheet lead, several chests of small arms, and ammunition for the artillery, soldiers cloaths, and bales of cloth for the same purpose, 4 months provisions for the soldiers and 6 for the seamen, with some merc. andize for private account.

La Minerve, commanded by the Sieur Pomelle, Lieutenant of a frigate, of the burthen of 300 tons, from Brest, carried into Milford, has 38 seamen; laden with bombs, bullets, 55 chests of small-arms, 10 cases of ammunition for the artillery, a quantity of biscuit and merchandize on private account.

L'Amitie Royal, burthen of 450 tons, from Brest, and carried into Tenby, with 60 seamen, 111 soldiers; laden with 230 barrels of wine, 100 do. of beef and pork, and a great quantity of other provisions, 20 tons of ball, 150 musquets, 20 tons of musquet cartridges, tents, &c.

L'Abondance, commanded by the Sieur Dupois, of the burthen of 600 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth; has 90 seamen, 248 soldiers; laden with artillery ammunition, provisions, &c.

Le Heros, commanded by the Sieur de Sourde, of the burthen of 190 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth, has 30 seamen; the cargo not known.

La Victorie, commanded by the Sieur Jean Baptiste Tierenier, of the burthen of 240 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth, has 21 seamen; laden with 350 barrels of wine, 250 half barrels of pork, and 32 pipes of brandy, on account of the King of France.

Le Mercure, commanded by the Sieur Jaques Boutel, of the burthen of 500 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth, has 45 seamen, some officers, 10 valets; and laden with 100 bales of cloth, 150 jars of oil, 80,000 bricks, 3500 barrels of flour, 60 barrels of wine, divers merchandizes, and 4 carronades.

Le Genereux, commanded by the Sieur Jean Baptiste Harinondes, of the burthen of 400 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth, has 40 seamen, 193 soldiers; laden with 100 barrels of wine, 60 barrels of flour, 30,000 bricks, wine, brandy, beef, pork, biscuit and various other articles.

La Marguerite, commanded by the Sieur Francois Caroufin, of the burthen of 160 tons, from Brest, carried into Plymouth, with 20 seamen, one officer; having on board a great quantity of soldier's cloaths, wine, brandy, wet and dry provisions.

La Sophia, from St. Maloes, commanded by the Sieur Pierre le Vigot, of the burthen of 250 tons, carried into Plymouth, has 30 seamen; laden with brags cannon, bullets, cartouches, field magazines, trunks, musquets and provisions.

L'Africain, of the burthen of 350 tons, from Brest, and carried into Plymouth, has 40 seamen, 160 soldiers; laden with 100 barrels of red wine, 12 ditto of brandy, and a great quantity of other provisions and 30 chests of fire-arms.

There is another vessel arrived at Falmouth, but we have not yet learned the particulars.

Two or three of the French transports were sunk by our squadron.

The whole number of soldiers taken amount to 1062, and of sailors 548.

OFFICE for Confiscated Estates.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

PURSUANT to Acts of the General

Assembly of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, on the days, at the places; and upon the terms hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable Tract of Land, late the property of Lloyd Dulany, also a number of fine Slaves, with Stock of every kind.

At Chester-Town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-House, the 23d day of April, a House and Lot and Warehouses, situate at Kingston, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale; also the following Tracts of Land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson, part of Turkey Neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 50 acres; Dickinson's Plains, 286 acres and 1-3d; Richardson's Adventure, 80 acres; Limerick, 50 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a Tract of Land, called Endalls's Outlett, 150 acres; Smart's Folly, 250 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 116 acres; late the property of Alexander Hamilton; also a number of fine Slaves. Also about 1000 acres of the Manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms: One-third of the sum to be paid on the first day of September next, in specie or bills of credit of the last emission, at the actual value thereof; another third on the first day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the first day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchasers must give bond, with good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows: The large tracts will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one-third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against or to any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the Commissioners, before the day of sale.

By Order,

JO. BAXTER, Clerk.

¶ c. t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the fifth of March inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the second day of April next.

And whereas the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for Pennsylvania, and the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Esquires, Justices, as aforesaid, of the Supreme Court aforesaid, have issued their precept, bearing date the said fifth day of March, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the United States of America, at the said State-House, on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next.

And whereas the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinson, William Augustus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Esquires, have issued their precept, bearing date the said fifth day of March, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the State of Pennsylvania, at the said State-House, on the said 9th day of April next: Notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, Escheators and Constables, within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the sixth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A COACHMAN, who can be well recommended, and is willing to go to Massachusetts, will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers of this Paper.